

Conference Program

The conference program is available [here](#).

A block diagram for the schedule for the conference can be found [here](#).

Speakers

Dr. Riitta Hari

Dr. Riitta Hari, M.D. is the director of the multidisciplinary Brain Research Unit of the O.V. Lounasmaa Laboratory at Aalto University, Finland. She obtained her Doctor of Medicine degree in 1980 and her specialist of clinical neurophysiology qualification in 1981, both from the University of Helsinki, Finland. Riitta Hari has pioneered the use of magnetoencephalography (MEG) in providing insights into different aspects of brain function in both healthy subjects and patient groups. Her research interests include systems-level human neuroscience and brain imaging, with the focus on sensory systems and social interaction. Riitta Hari received the Advancement of European Science Award in 1987, the Louis-Jeantet Prize for Medicine in 2003 and the Finnish Science Award in 2009. She is a foreign member of the US National Academy of Sciences from 2004 and an Academician of Science, one among 12 in Finland, from 2010.

Dr. Eric Halgren

Dr. Eric Halgren is the co-director of the Multimodal Imaging Laboratory of the University of California, San Diego School of Medicine. He received his PhD in Neurosciences from UCLA in 1976, studying memory using single-unit recordings and electrical stimulation in the human medial temporal lobe. His research projects combine functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), magnetoencephalography, and electroencephalography, within the context of structural MRI, for high-resolution spatiotemporal mapping of brain activity during cognition. He validates these measures using intracranial recordings from microelectrode arrays in patients with epilepsy. Dr. Halgren attempts to identify, locate, and characterize the neurocognitive stages used to encode and interpret events. Of particular interest are middle latency focal processes that encode faces and words, and later distributed processes that embody lexico-semantic integration.

Dr. Peter Morris

Peter Morris was trained in theoretical physics at Cambridge and in magnetic resonance at Nottingham. He helped to construct a whole body MRI system (now in the London Science Museum) and to establish the fundamental principles of MRI. He moved to the MRC's National Biomedical NMR Centre and then to Cambridge, where he studied cardiac calcium transients. Peter returned to Nottingham, becoming head of its MR centre in 1994. He lead a programme on ultra-high-field MRI, multimodal imaging (fMRI, EEG and MEG) and the use of MRS to understand the metabolic basis of neural activation - work recognized in the Sylvanus Thompson Medal of the BIR. He has served as Board Member of

the MRC (twice), on the Physics Panel of NSERC (Canada) and currently serve on the Advisory Board of the MPI for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, and the Clinical Medicine Sub-panel for REF2014.

Dr. Gareth Barnes

Dr. Gareth Barnes completed his PhD using magnetoencephalography (MEG) at Aston University in 1996. After brief post-docs in Juelich and Montreal, he returned to Aston to work from 2000-2009. In 2009, he moved to UCL where he is currently the head of MEG at the Wellcome Trust Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging. His main interest is MEG source reconstruction with particular focus on the statistical and spatial properties of these images.

Dr. Ole Jensen

Ole Jensen received his MSc degree in electrical engineering at the Technical University of Denmark. Later he completed his PhD in neuroscience at Brandeis University working on computational modeling of oscillatory networks. As a postdoctoral fellow he applied magnetoencephalography (MEG) to address questions on brain dynamics and human cognition at the Brain Research Unit, Low Temperature Laboratory, Helsinki University of Technology. In 2002 he moved to the Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behavior. His research focuses on linking oscillatory brain activity to cognition: how does oscillatory brain activity shape the functional architecture of the working brain in the context of memory and attention.